

Europe but lacking in large areas, appears very locally in calcareous regions of North America from Newfoundland westward to Oregon and Washington. *E. obtusa*, a ubiquitous species of muddy places in the eastern United States, except in the sandy coastal region of the Southeast, extends westward to the Great Plains, and reappears in the Pacific region from northern California to British Columbia and in the Hawaiian Islands. *E. Engelmanni*, having in general a similar range, but tending to be somewhat more southern, and lacking in the Hawaiian Islands, appears here and there, chiefly in clay deposits. *E. diandra* and *E. lanceolata* are localized; the former on the sandy or muddy shores of a few rivers in northeastern United States; the latter confined to a small area in Texas and Arkansas. This northern series seems most closely related to series *Maculosae*, subseries *Rigidae*, comprising the often tropical *E. caribaea* and *E. atropurpurea*, from which it consistently differs in the color of the achenes and the character of the style-base.

(To be continued)

ACHILLEA SIBIRICA IN EASTERN AMERICA. In a collection of plants brought back in July, 1928 by Mr. K. P. Jansson from the valley of the Ste. Anne des Monts, Gaspé Co., Quebec and referred to me for identification, there was a plant of unusual interest, a species of *Achillea* having linear pectinate-pinnatifid leaves and found in a meadow along the river. Comparison at once shows it to be *A. multiflora* Hook. Fl. Bor.-Am. i. 318 (1833), treated by Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. i.² 363, as an endemic American species with a range from "Saskatchewan to Fort Franklin and Behring Strait"; likewise treated by Rydberg, N. A. Fl. xxiv.³ 226, as strictly American: "Manitoba to Alaska, and the Arctic coast." The statement of Gray that *A. multiflora* reaches Bering Strait and the occurrence in the Gray Herbarium of a specimen from Bering Island (near Kamchatka), validated by Gray in the preparation of the Synoptical Flora, have led me to look into the Asiatic material; and there I find many sheets of the variable *A. sibirica* Ledeb. Ind. Sem. Hort. Dorpot (1811) which in their variations closely match the American species. In fact, Ledebour, himself, Fl. Ross. ii. 528, recognized *A. sibirica* (as *Ptarmica sibirica*) as extending by way of Kamchatka to Alaska; but American botanists seem to have overlooked the identity. In

the American series the ligules are usually short, in the Asiatic often longer, but sheets from Corea, Amur and Manchuria have them as small as in any of the American plants; and a sheet from Ussuri, sent out by Regel as his var. *typica*, so closely matches the collections from the Saskatchewan plains that one could easily imagine that they came from one colony. The northwestern American *A. multiflora* should, then, be treated as *A. sibirica* Ledeb. (*A. mongolica* Fischer); and its discovery by Mr. Jansson in Gaspé adds another to the long list of Siberian-West American species isolated about the Gulf of St. Lawrence.—M. L. FERNALD, Gray Herbarium.

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